C A S. II.

Ordinatæ $pz^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda}$ & $qz^{\theta+\eta-1}R^{\lambda}$, quibus areæ pA & qB jam respondeant, si in R seu $e+fz^{\eta}+gz^{2\eta}$ ducantur ac deinde ad R vicissim applicentur, evadunt $pe+pfz^{\eta}+pgz^{2\eta}\times z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$ & $qez^{\eta}+qfz^{2\eta}+qgz^{3\eta}\times z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$. Et per Prop. III. est $az^{\theta}R^{\lambda}$ area Curvæ cujus Ordinata est $\theta ae \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+\lambda\eta\end{smallmatrix} afz^{\eta} \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+2\lambda\eta\end{smallmatrix} agz^{2\eta}$ in $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, & $bz^{\theta+\eta}R^{\lambda}$ area Curvæ cujus ordinata est $\begin{smallmatrix}\theta\\+\eta\end{smallmatrix} bez^{\eta} \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+\eta\\+\lambda\eta\end{smallmatrix} bfz^{2\eta} \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+\eta\\+2\lambda\eta\end{smallmatrix} bgz^{3\eta}$ in $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$. Et harum quatuor arearum summa est $pA+qB+az^{\theta}R^{\lambda}+bz^{\theta+\eta}R^{\lambda}$ & summa respondentium ordinatarum

$$\begin{array}{llll} \theta ae & \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+\lambda\eta\end{smallmatrix} afz^{\eta} & \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+2\lambda\eta\end{smallmatrix} agz^{2\eta} & \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+\eta\\+2\lambda\eta\end{smallmatrix} bgz^{3\eta} \text{ in } z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda-1}. \\ +pe & \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+\eta\end{smallmatrix} be & \begin{smallmatrix}+\theta\\+\eta\\+\lambda\eta\end{smallmatrix} bf & +qg \\ & +pf & +pg & \\ & +qe & +qf & \end{array}$$

Si terminus primus tertius & quartus ponantur seorsim æquales nihilo, per primum fiet $\theta ae+pe=0$ seu $-\theta a=p$, per quartum $-\theta b-\eta b-2\lambda\eta b=q$, & per tertium (eliminando p & q) $\frac{2ag}{f}=b$, Unde secundus fit $\frac{\lambda\eta aff-4\lambda\eta age}{f}$, adeoq; summa quatuor Ordinatarum est $\frac{\lambda\eta aff-4\lambda\eta age}{f}z^{\theta+\eta-1}R^{\lambda-1}$, & summa totidem respondentium arearum est $az^{\theta}R^{\lambda}+\frac{2ag}{f}z^{\theta+\eta}R^{\lambda}-\theta aA-\frac{2\theta+2\eta+4\lambda\eta}{f}agB$.

Divi-

Dividantur hæ
posterius dicatu
nata est Quotu
ponendo omne
æquales nihilo
dinata est $z^{\theta-1}R$
tione ex areis A
his areis C ac I
ordinatis $z^{\theta-1}R^{\lambda}$
inceps in infir
regredi licet a
inde ad areas A
quuntur. Igit
ditione vel sul
ex areis quæ O
duæ simplicissin
infinitum. Q.

Et per casu
dex θ perpetua
quam index λ
unitatis, utcur
areæ singulis p
Q. E. O.